FCHS HONOR CODE PLEDGE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**POLITICAL CHANGES FROM JEFFERSONIAN TO JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY, 1796 - 1850**

Answer all of the questions below in preparation from the US-VA History SOL Test, which will be administered on June 2, 2016.

**Past SOL Test Questions*:***

“It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purposes… The humble members of society – the farmers, mechanics, and laborers… have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.”

* ***President Andrew Jackson, 1832***

**\_\_\_\_\_1. According to the passage, what kind of government did President Andrew Jackson support?**

A. Aristocracy

B. Democracy

C. Oligarchy

D. Anarchy

**1824 Election: Close vote throws election to the House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson loses to John Quincy Adams.**

**Property qualifications for voting eliminated, allowing more men to vote for President.**

**1828 Election: Four times as many men vote in the Election of 1828 than voted in 1824. Andrew Jackson defeates John Quincy Adams.**

**\_\_\_\_\_2. The events in this flow chart illustrate which of the following?**

A. Decreased voter turnout

B. The rise of the common man in

American politics.

C. The decline of political parties

D. Political corruption in elections

**\_\_\_\_\_3. In the mid-1800s, which group supported high tariffs to raise the price of imported manufactured goods?**

A. Western gold miners and cattle

ranchers.

B. Southern plantation owners.

C. Northern factory owners and

workers.

D. Great Plains wheat farmers.

**\_\_\_\_\_4. Which of these was a result of President Andrew Jackson’s bank veto?**

A. Panic of 1837

B. Annexation of Texas

C. Compromise of 1850

D. Election of Abraham Lincoln

**\_\_\_\_\_5. Missouri’s admission to the Union started the debate over –**

A. the right of deposit at New Orleans

B. funding for internal improvements

C. the balance between slave and free

states.

D. the relocation of American Indians

* Opposed the Bank of the United States.
* Opposed the Jay Treaty with Great Britain.
* Favored an economy based on agriculture.

**\_\_\_\_\_6. Which early United States political party believed in these positions?**

A. Federalists

B. Whigs

C. Know Nothings

D. Democratic-Republicans

**\_\_\_\_\_7. One of the fundamental beliefs of Jacksonian Democracy was that –**

A. political parties should have popular

leaders.

B. ordinary citizens should participate

in politics.

C. religious leaders should hold elected

offices.

D. federal jobs should go to qualified

individuals.

**\_\_\_\_\_8. John Marshall was instrumental in strengthening the –**

A. State Department

B. Federal Reserve

C. Electoral College

D. Supreme Court

**\_\_\_\_\_9. Which issue led to the development of the first political parties in the United States?**

A. abolition of slavery

B. woman’s suffrage

C. expansion of western territories

D. national government’s powers

**\_\_\_\_\_10. Critics of Andrew Jackson’s stand on the Second Bank of the United States accused him of abusing his executive powers by –**

A. ignoring the contributions of political

supporters.

B. using the military against the

Cherokee Nation.

C. using the presidential veto to

overrule Congress.

D. opposing federal funding of internal

improvements.

**\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which group helped Andrew Jackson become President of the USA the first time they could participate in an election?**

A. People allowed to vote without

paying a poll tax.

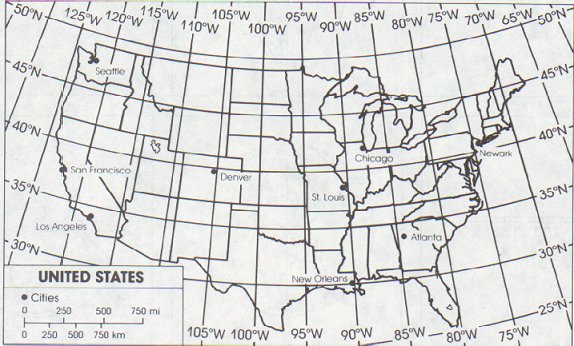
B. Newly freed slaves from West Africa.

C. People allowed to vote without

owning property.

D. Naturalized immigrants from Eastern

Europe.



**\_\_\_\_\_12. The land area located between 80°W and 90°W and 25°N and 30°N represents the acquisition of –**

A. land won through the French and

Indian War.

B. territories according to the

Northwest Ordinance.

C. land as a result of the Revolutionary

War.

D. Florida, through a treaty with Spain.

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**A POLITICAL LEADER OF THE LATE 18TH CENTURY AND EARLY 19TH CENTURY**:

* He believed in a strong, vigorous central government with the power to regulate trade.
* He was pro-industry and wanted to see growth in manufacturing.
* He favored close ties with England.
* He sought a National Bank.

**\_\_\_\_\_13. Which political figure favored all of the statements in the textbox above?**

A. Thomas Jefferson

B. Alexander Hamilton

C. James K. Polk

D. Andrew Jackson

**A POLITICAL LEADER OF THE LATE 18TH CENTURY AND EARLY 19TH CENTURY**:

* He believed in a weaker central government designed only to protect natural rights.
* He was agrarian and favored a farming economy.
* He favored close ties with France.
* He wanted small government.

**\_\_\_\_\_14. Which political figure favored all of the statements in the textbox above?**

A. Thomas Jefferson

B. Alexander Hamilton

C. James K. Polk

D. Andrew Jackson

**\_\_\_\_\_15. The Election of 1800 was important because it proved –**

A. the Electoral College worked well.

B. the Supreme Court could resolve

disputes in the electoral process.

C. a peaceful transition of government

could occur in American democracy.

D. the validity of nullification in the

Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.

**\_\_\_\_\_16. Which President was responsible for the purchase of the Louisiana Territory and its subsequent exploration by Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery?**

A. James Madison

B. Thomas Jefferson

C. James Monroe

D. George Washington

**\_\_\_\_\_17. In the War of 1812, Congress declared war because of –**

A. Indian attacks provoked by France.

B. impressment of sailors by England.

C. a border dispute with Mexico.

D. an alliance with France.

\*SCOTUS = Supreme Court of the United States.

**MATCHING SECTION**. Movements and Figures.

**A. The Spoils System**

**B. The Nullification Crisis**

**C. The Seneca Falls Convention**

**D. The Hartford Convention**

**E. The Trail of Tears**

**F. The Whig Party**

**G. The Federalist Party**

**H. The Democratic Party**

**I. The War Hawks**

**J. Universal White Male Suffrage**

**\_\_\_\_\_17.** The political party that encouraged a strong central government. (Adams, Hamilton.)

**\_\_\_\_\_18.** These Western politicians called for war with England, who they felt was supplying Native Americans on the Frontier with guns.

**\_\_\_\_\_19.** Federalist Party members who opposed the War of 1812 threatened to secede from the Union during this failed meeting.

**\_\_\_\_\_20.** Andrew Jackson was the leading member of this political party. (FDR, JFK, LBJ.)

**\_\_\_\_\_21.** Jackson’s method of distributing jobs to his political supporters and devoted friends.

**\_\_\_\_\_22.** The removal of the Cherokee tribe from Georgia, which occurred because Jackson ignored the SCOTUS’s *Worcester* decision.

**\_\_\_\_\_23.** This political party hated Andrew Jackson. They favored a national bank and internal improvement projects. (Clay, Webster.)

**\_\_\_\_\_24.** Andrew Jackson threatened to invade South Carolina when they refused to pay the so-called “Tariff of Abominations” during this crisis.

**\_\_\_\_\_25.** Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized this meeting in 1848. It was the first time in history that women had demanded the right to vote.

**\_\_\_\_\_26.** Jackson supported this, so that “the common man” could vote in national elections.



**\_\_\_\_\_27. The political cartoon above is criticizing Andrew Jackson for –**

A. attacking the Seminole Indians in

Florida to force the Adams-Onis

Treaty to be ratified by Congress.

B. forcing the Cherokee to relocate to

Oklahoma during the Trail of Tears.

C. overuse of the powers of the

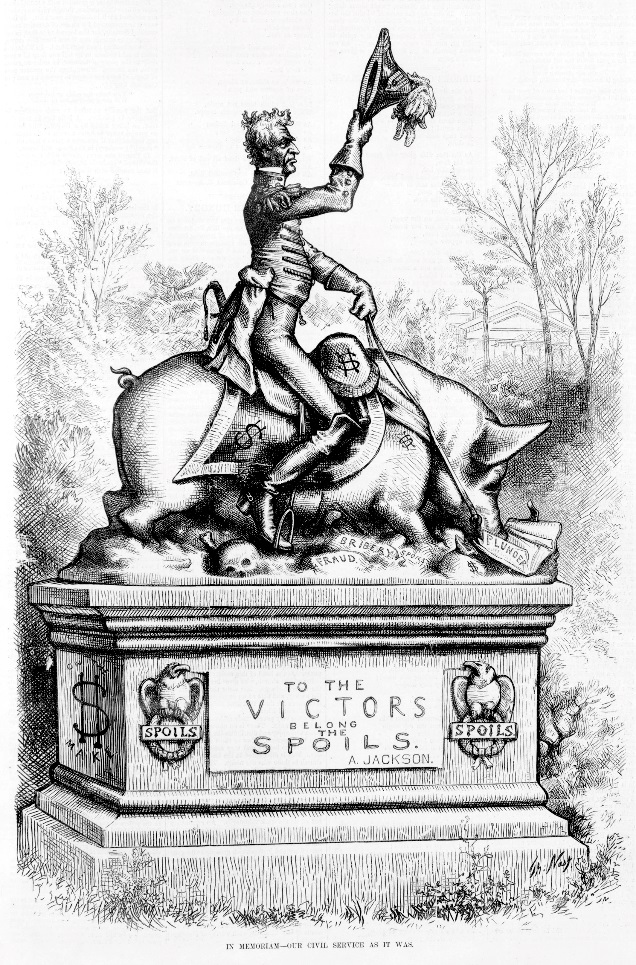
executive branch, especially the veto

power, violating the Constitution.

D. amending the Constitution to

provide universal white male

suffrage.

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**\_\_\_\_\_28. The political cartoon above is critical of Andrew Jackson’s –**

A. expansion of suffrage rights to men

who owned no property.

B. military conquests like the Battle of

New Orleans, the Battle of

Horseshoe Bend, and the Seminole

Wars.

C. hatred of the Bank of the United

States, which he destroyed, causing

the Panic of 1837.

D. hiring practices for civil service jobs

with the federal government.